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N. E. FARMER.

For the New England Farmer.

SCIENCE FOR FARMERS.

The eye was unquestionably formed for seeing. Its location being placed in the most prominent part of the human frame, as well as the one most convenient to effect the purpose of its formation; and, also, the security with which it is guarded from danger, goes strongly to substantiate this fact. Its utter uselessness for all purposes, unless, indeed, it be as the fountain from which we pour our tears, or the windows through which we betray the emotions of the soul, is another wherefore of its utility for looking about, and its perfect adaptation for taking up objects and transferring their impression to the soul, where their qualities are appreciated, their beauties admired, and their deformities traced out, are proofs positive of the design of its creation.

The earth is admirably fitted up to please the eye and through that to delight the soul. Its rivulets, streams and majestic rivers,—its lakes, seas and oceans, whereon man goes in ships and does business on the deep,—its fertile intervals, broad plains, gently swelling hills and mountains with their craggy cliffs, towering far towards the skies; its vegetable productions, the lichen that attaches itself to the rock, which was once, perhaps, worn smooth by the sports of our childhood; the tall old trees that adorn the grove, the meadow and the mountain, giving beautiful variety to the scenery by their flowers, fruit and foliage; the many and wonderful links that make up the chain of animal creation, from the mote that holds kindred with nothingness, to the highest and most sagacious class of living things,—all these, aside from matters of general utility, were designed to convey pleasure to the mind, through the agency of the eye, and were they any of them to become extinct, there would be a hapless void in the mass of things. How fortunate that we cannot annihilate them. These things were made for the comfort and pleasure of man. He might have *existed* had there been no mountains or seas. He might have been endowed with a nature to exist independantly of rivers and plains, and trees and fruits, and the endless variety of flowers—of insects and birds, in whose melody "the outgoings of the morning and the evening rejoice;" and of the beast of the field. But they *were made for man*, and in testimony of their utility their Creator pronounced them *good*.

There are many other things connected with man's comfort and happiness which have not been done for him. In fact, every thing in connexion with the earth, evinces its Maker's wisdom in the creation, and all appears as though he had labored for man in doing that for him which his own efforts cannot accomplish. To us it remains to effect the minor changes necessary to rendering earth the abode of beauty and enjoyment. Hence it remains for *us* to clear away forests, build up the old waste places, open fountains, plant orchards, erect buildings, and a thousand other things, the importance of which are more and more deeply felt as man advances in a state of civilization and refinement, and in just proportion with their progression, we see the beautiful harmony of order and tasteful arrangement developing themselves in all his labors. And how can these be effected without *science* regulates his plans? How can his territory be divided into convenient and beautiful fields, unless *geometry* draws the lines? How can the strong and beautiful walls which are to establish these divisions with unerring certainty, receive the impressions or durability, unless the law regulating the proportions of the two surfaces to the height and the material used in building, be carried into effect?

The employments of the farmer certainly make large demands on the science of mathematics in many and various forms for their perfect accomplishment. We might as well enter into detail of all his labors as to attempt to enumerate the "thousand and one" ways in which necessity requires their aid, in proportion as he would do all things well. And as very near akin to them, may be urged the importance of the art of *drawing*, by which models may be taken at home and abroad of such improvements in all things relating to his profession as the advancements of the age may suggest.

Farms should always be laid out and buildings erected with regard to *beauty* as well as utility. The earth, at least that part of it originally assigned to man as his abode, was a *garden*, and undoubtedly a well-regulated one; arranged with taste and order. Every man's farm should be a garden *now*—all laid out in the most systematic, scientific manner. In laying out fields, reference must be made to the qualities of soil and surface. Straight fences and square fields are in most cases preferable, yet there *may* be instances where curves are to be made in fences, and the parallelogram and triangle, and for aught we know, the hexagon, are to be the proper forms. Now if circumstances invite to the formation of fields in manner nearly resembling either of these, or any other shape, good taste, economy in fencing, and every other consideration that we have thought of, would require that the best plan should be adopted. The science which teaches men to make economical fences, by savings in distance, instructs also in planting trees, disposing of rows in cornfields, and indeed in *every* work of men's hands where lines and distance are to be regarded.

The proper arrangement and location of buildings, is an object of utmost importance to all who bear the expense of their erection; and how often in passing through the country, do we find them of forms and in situations that would make Comus himself weep for their occupants, if he were to take a view of their localities and construction. It is not for us to lay plans for our fellow farmers in these affairs: we would only suggest the propriety of their making *themselves* sufficiently acquainted with the science of architecture, to enable them to draw their own plans and manage their own affairs in such a manner, as that posterity, into whose hands they must eventually pass, if built in the thorough manner they should be, may "rise up and call them blessed," instead of considering the work of their hands an incumbrance left to them, for which there can be no remedy and in which very little comfort or convenience can be found.

Farmers' buildings, like those of other men, should be built with reference to *convenience*, and they may be in all cases, and at the same time a proper regard be paid to their *appearance*. The house should always be placed (we say) at a respectable distance from the highway, and the larger the structure, the greater the distance required, for what can indicate a want of thought more perfectly than a large house standing on the borders of the universal territory, with a little cramped yard, or perhaps none at all between it and the public's empire? How much more *liveable* is a residence thrown at a distance from the more penetrating gaze of the public, and sheltered by a beautiful park. This style of doing things we are aware, may meet the censure of many farmers, who estimate the value of their labors by the dollars and cents received, as an *unprofitable* way of doing things. But in this, ye calculating sirs, ye are mistaken. Keep the account of debt and credit with your lands, and you will find the plot before your door by far the most profitable of your domains. Enlarge it then, not by the random process of guess work, but by a liberal application of *science carried into practice*, in giving it due proportions and arranging its fixtures in the most agreeable way, and be assured you will not only find your minds *liberalised* by the process, but your *enjoyment* will be greatly increased and your "value received" also. Other buildings should likewise, be perfected by the application of science with art in their arrangement and location, not only because a correct way of doing things, is that which is most agreeable to the *eye*, but also because it is most convenient and useful to those who are concerned in them.

W. B.

Mount Osceola, April 30, 1840.

For the New England Farmer.

ON IRRIGATION AND MANAGEMENT OF WATER.

Boston, 3d May, 1840.

REV. MR COLMAN—Sir—Please to accept my thanks for your report containing the remarks on agriculture in England, by Mr Webster and Mr Silliman. I am much pleased to find that my own remarks are in accordance with the opinions of those distinguished citizens; and I am encouraged by this accordance to offer a few more observations on the modes of supplying and using water.

In my preceding letter, it was my principal object to draw attention to the constituent and creative powers of water and air; and had I known that this fact, (long since familiar to men of science,) had been presented to our farmers under the auspices of such names as those above, I might have omitted burthening your columns with my own speculations.

In every science it is necessary to have some

fundamental truth as a point of departure—a sure test to which we may always refer to prove all ulterior deductions. Water, air, light and heat, then, it is admitted, constitute the great chemical lever, by which the vegetable kingdom is raised, and the inert earth is the fulcrum on which it acts.

As far back as I can remember, irrigation has been practised in our country, although not so commonly as in Europe. The English mode described by Mr Webster, I have often seen in this State, where springs were at command. The use of a copious spring for this purpose, by General Hull, on his farm in Newton, gave rise to a suit between him and a manufacturing company, who complained against this use of the water, as it passed through his farm, contending that it diminished the power of the mill. The suit was decided against *agriculture*, but on what principles, I must leave profounder jurists to determine. If the great and commendable temperance reform had then been in operation, the mill company might have added to their complaint that the General drank too much of the water as it passed over his land. I can find no where in the code Justinian or the code Napoleon, any inhibition against the use of water for irrigation, in its passage over the successive farms. Perhaps when the importance of the agricultural interest becomes better understood, and the creative power of water better known, our intelligent legislators from the country will settle this question by statute.

In the conclusion of my last letter, in your paper of the 22d April, my allusion to the mode of retaining water on high grounds, for irrigation or other purposes, was not so clear as I could wish. I was absent, you are aware, and could not examine the proof. There are few farms which have not some place where water may be stopped and retained for future use. Some natural cavities, with a little labor, could be converted into ponds. Many narrow gorges between neighboring hills, may be made into reservoirs, by a short dam; and in both cases, if the earth be of gravel or sand, and too loose to hold water, it may be puddled with clay, or it will in a short time become impervious, by the natural sediment. These artificial reservoirs will be kept always full by the rain alone, provided they have the wash of a small quantity of land more elevated; and then they may be used for the irrigation of all lower lands, for supplying aqueducts, or even for watering cattle, and thus save the labor and waste of driving cattle over productive grass land to reach some distant spring. In Europe, where there is the smallest spring it is used to create artificial fish ponds, and in passing from one pond to the next, it is made to irrigate the intervening ground; and I never heard that the owner of the lower pond or ground instituted suits against his neighbor above, for using the water.

The *Noria* (wrongly spelt in my last letter *Norice*,) may be used with economy, where much water is wanted from a well for cattle, or in case of a great drought, perhaps, for a garden. The *Hydraulic Ram*, which requires a small waterfall, I shall describe, as soon as I have time to draw you a diagram, on which a mechanic could execute it. But the *Syphon*, to which I alluded in my last letter, requires some further notice. I am somewhat proud of this application of that old in-trument, for I never read or heard of its being used for agricultural purposes before I proposed it in France, more than forty years ago.

Let us now suppose that you have a sloping field to the south, quite dry, which you would convert into a meadow; and there be on the opposite declivity of the hill, at some thirty or forty feet below the summit, a copious spring. It may be too far to carry the water round the hill from this spring, or you may not own the land over which it must pass to get round. (This was my case in France.) Now the process is simply this. Dig a reservoir about the spring. If it be a quick spring the reservoir need not be large: make a trench over the hill for the syphon to lie in. The trench need be only deep enough to be clear of the frost, excepting at the summit of the hill, and there only in case it be necessary to reduce the elevation to thirty feet above the reservoir; for the syphon will not draw beyond that elevation. The arm of the syphon, or crane, which enters the reservoir, is the short arm; the other arm, on the opposite side of the hill, must be a foot or two longer. Now to put this crane in operation, instead of drawing it by the breath, as usual, which would be impossible, both ends must be stopped—the end of the short arm being under water near the bottom of the reservoir,—then a hole must be made in the highest part of the syphon, if it be of wood, or if of metal, a short arm, three or four inches long, soldered in that place, through which hole or arm the syphon is to be filled with water by a tunnel. When so filled, and corked, forcing the cork down upon the water as much as possible, the stoppers may be taken out of both ends of the syphon at the same time, and it will continue to run as long as there is any water in the reservoir. Now, to avoid the necessity of renewing this operation, if the water should be exhausted, there must be a cock at the end of the long arm, or the diameter of the opening there must be calculated to take no more water than the spring will constantly supply: then it will run forever, or so long as the aqueduct remains sound. In performing this operation, it is necessary to guard against the retention of air in any part of the syphon; therefore, where any considerable portion of it runs over a plain, undulations must be avoided—otherwise, the air would be confined in the summits of these undulations, and could not escape, having the water on both sides, and filling the whole bore of the syphon.

If it be desirable to bring water from a well, a pond, or a river, at a considerable distance over a plain, or irregular ground, where there shall be no greater elevation on the route than thirty feet, this may be done with the syphon; and cannot be done otherwise, without digging a trench the whole distance, as deep as the water is at the source, at its lowest depth. This process was described in my last letter, in the case of Mr Chapman's wells in Charlestown. The receiving well or reservoir at the place where the water is wanted, must be a little deeper than the lowest surface of the water at the place from whence it is to be drawn; and the arm of the syphon longest, in the *home* reservoir; the water then will remain in that reservoir on the same level as in the river, pond, or other source. It will be seen that by this process, an abundant supply of good water may be had so near the surface as to be dipped out, in many cases; and in such cases, with no other reservoir than a sunken tub. It is also apparent that an inexhaustible supply of water so easily had, would authorise other attempts to use it for watering gardens, or even level fields, on a large scale, in very dry seasons.

The syphon may be used to drain swamps or ponds, where a lower point is not too distant, and where the intervening ground is of rock, or too high to drain them in the usual way, by a ditch.—Some swamps may be drained even without any lower place to take off the water, provided a very loose soil can be found by digging wells in the neighborhood, and placing therein the long end of a syphon, communicating with the swamp. Finally, the syphon may be used to transport water from one stream to another, running in an opposite direction, when it is desired to increase one of them for manufacturing purposes: the syphon in such cases may be made large enough to take all the water out of one of the sources.

It should be remembered that, although a pump be a very ingenious contrivance, and well suited for a house or stable, it should not be used, where labor is high, for purposes which require a great consumption of water. The ingenuity of my countrymen will devise various modes of raising water a few feet; and they will always find, that the simplest is the best mode.

To return for a moment to that great hydraulic apparatus which draws water from the air, viz. the woods, I would ask our oldest inhabitants of the country, whether they do not remember many small ponds, springs and brooks, in former times, which do not now exist? If so, I call this fact as a witness in favor of keeping good that source, as long as possible, by leaving wood on our hills. The diminution of wood lands, must be the cause of the diminution of water alluded to; and it is quite possible that some of our good mill powers will cease to be so, at no distant period.

The water retained on high grounds and in the gorges of the hills, as recommended in the beginning of this article, will be taken up in part by the surrounding woods, and contribute to their growth. And being arrested and conducted in channels for irrigation, it will then cease to run down in torrents carrying away, in its course, the soil and sometimes covering rich meadows with sand or gravel.

In that part of France where I lived, there was much rain, and places where there was too much water, like those noticed in England, by Mr Webster; and the French have been in the habit of getting rid of this superfluous water in a way somewhat similar to that described by Mr Webster, but better suited to our stony country. They dig trenches sufficiently deep to be out of the way of the plough, and lay loose stones in them, and after covering these stones with brush and stubble, replace the earth, and drain the land without loss of any part of it.

I believe that many of our bogs may be raised, and turned into rich meadows, so as to pay well for the labor, where stone, gravel, or sand is near. For example, ditch this land in the dry season with ditches six feet wide, and twelve feet apart; then fill these ditches with stones, gravel or sand, in the winter, when the cattle and the men have little to do. It will be easy carting over the level ice in these ditches, where the stone, &c. may remain and fall in when the thaw comes. I would not, however, advise any great outlay of money for such works, but merely to use them as a savings bank to receive the odds and ends of leisure hours.

I shall resume some of the subjects heretofore noticed rather too hastily, for practical effect, and endeavor to recollect a few of the modes of husbandry which may seem to differ from our own; so that practical farmers may make such use of them as they may please. It is quite possible that I may tell old stories, as old men are apt to do; for

I am quite ignorant of American husbandry, know little of any other, and shall not, as I never have, consult books on the subject. I shall throw out my crude notions as they occur; and if you print them, sir, I shall conclude that you consider them worth the ink, and that is what they cost me—for my time is of no value.

Your ob't serv't,

WM. FOSTER.

N. B.—Should any one wish to try the syphon, described above I will with pleasure give any farther information wanted, or even direct the work, if it be in the way of my rambles.

[From 'Transactions of the Essex Agricultural Society.']

ON MILCH COWS AND HEIFERS.

The Committee on Milch Cows and Heifers, beg leave to offer the following report:

A larger number of entries have been made this year than we have ever before seen. Seven cows and ten heifers were in the pens, offered for premium, and several others, which did not come within the rules of the Society. In respect to quality as well as number, the improvement was very conspicuous, there being at the show last year but one cow, and some ordinary heifers, all of second quality; whereas the present year, both cows and heifers were of superior quality, in beauty and excellence. The cow offered by Mr Caldwell, of Byfield, particularly attracted the attention of the committee and the public; but as she did not come within the rules of the Society, we should not be warranted in awarding a premium. The cow offered by Mr Ebenezer Upton, of Danvers, was considered an extra cow.

Among the ten heifers offered, only one was in milk; the others were yearlings. They were all promising, and gave evidence of the increasing interest in the community, in raising a better kind of stock, than has been heretofore manifested. The greatly enhanced value of all kinds of stock for a few years past, seems to have given an impetus to the farmers, and induced them to bestow more particular attention to the subject; they seem to have been more careful to select the best for raising, instead of selling the best to the butcher. Fifty dollars for a cow, till within a year or two, has been thought to be a very great price. But within two years, double, and in some instances three times that sum, has been paid for cows in the county of Essex, and the income has warranted the expenditure. If good cows are worth fifty dollars, and superior cows from that to two hundred, as in one instance mentioned by the agricultural commissioner, they certainly will repay the farmer for bestowing his best attention in selecting and very nice care in raising young stock. Of course when cows command such prices, corresponding good treatment will be bestowed upon them in feeding and providing for them; and we cannot doubt for a moment, but the farmer is always fully remunerated, for the good care he may give to his stock, and especially to his cows. We believe that if some attention is given to have cows always supplied with green succulent food, the trouble and expense will be fully reimbursed, in the increased quantity and improved quality of the milk which they will yield. It is believed that nothing is better than good sweet grass feed, when it can be had in abundance. But in some parts of the season the grass is too much dried up. At these seasons some cultivated roots should be in readiness to supply the deficiency. Various kinds of roots and cultivated vegetables have been used; carrots, ruta baga, mangel wurtzel, sugar beet, and green corn fodder, planted for the purpose, or top-stalks and pumpkins, are all very good, and we do not think there is much difference. Turnips, though eagerly eaten have not been thought to be quite as good. We say that we believe the farmer will be amply paid for the extra trouble of providing some kind of succulent food for his milch cows in dry seasons. We have noticed that when only one cow has been kept, by the individual offering for premium, they have most generally obtained the Society's premium, and we attribute this to the more particular attention given to feeding one cow, than is commonly given to many.

My own experience is not much, but I have noticed that when I kept only one cow we made as much butter, twelve pounds a week, as when I have kept two, and one of the cows being the same and running in the same pasture. If we did not misunderstand the commissioner, Mr Colman, the cow for which $200 was paid, yielded the year previous to sale, within 25 quarts of 200 dollars' worth of milk, at five cents a quart, sold at the door; and the cost of keeping the cow was eightyseven dollars for one year. Now if such an extraordinary produce may be obtained from one cow only, may not cows in general be made to yield much more than they now do, and would it not be economy to give to the subject more attention, by feeding as above proposed, and sheltering from all cold and severe weather. Such advice we know has been often given by agricultural writers, but it needs to be often repeated.

The Committee have, with no little difficulty, awarded the premiums as follows:

On Milch Cows.

To Franklin Bartlett, of Newburyport, 1st premium, $10
" Nathan Tapley, Danvers, 2d prem. 7
" Geo. Spofford, Georgetown, 3d " 5

Heifers in Milk.

To Joseph Danforth, of West Newbury, 1st premium, $7

Yearlings.

To Ebenezer Upton, Danvers, 1st premium, $3
" P. M. Dole, Newburyport, 2d " 2

R. A. Merriam,
Nathaniel Berry,
Samuel Perley, Jr.
Matthew Hooper,
Joshua L. Newhall,
Samuel Dodge,
} *Committee.*

Georgetown, Sept. 26, 1839.

Franklin Bartlett's Statement.

To the Committee on Milch Cows and Heifers:

Gentlemen—The cow which I offer for the Society's premium was bought June 8th, 1839, her calf then four days old. The calf was sold when twentyfour days old, for $6 00
Thirtythree gallons of milk sold while the calf was with the cow, for 5 33
Milk sold from the cow from June 30th, to July 30th, was 112 gallons, amounting to 17 92
From July 30th to August 30th, 109 galls. amounting to 16 44
From August 30th to Sept. 24th, 80 gallons, amounting to 16 00
Milk used during the time, 16 1-4 gallons, 2 60

Estimated value of the milk, $64 29

The feed of the cow was a common pasture, without any provender or extra keeping, whatever.

FRANKLIN BARTLETT.

Newburyport, Sept. 26, 1839.

Nathan Tapley's Statement.

To the Committee of the Essex Agricultural Society:

Gentlemen—The milch cow which I have offered for exhibition this day, is seven years old. I have owned her three years. I purchased her in the spring, with her second calf. I believe she came into Danvers, in a drove from the country. She calved the last of March. We think her more remarkable for quality, than the quantity of her milk, and having always considered her an extra cow, we were induced this season to keep an account of the butter her milk would produce. The following is the result during eight weeks:

The week ending May 25th, she gave 228 1-4 lbs. milk, which produced				12 1-2	lbs. butter.
The week	ending	June	1st,	12 1-4	"
" "	"	"	8th,	12 1-2	"
" "	"	"	15th,	12 3-4	"
" "	"	"	22d,	12	"
" "	"	"	29th,	10 3-4	"
" "	"	July	6th,	12 1-4	"
" "	"	"	13th,	13	"
				98 1-4	

18 1-4 lbs. of her milk produced about one lb. of butter.

It was not convenient to reserve all her milk after this time, but we are satisfied from the quantity she gave, that she would have made as much butter for several weeks after, and still continues to do well.

She has fed in a common clay-land pasture, through the season. On the 22d of June, I commenced giving her a quart of meal in the morning, and a quart at night; but did not perceive any material difference, either in the quantity or quality of her milk. Her butter is of fine color and flavor.

Respectfully, yours,

NATHAN TAPLEY.

Danvers, Sept. 25, 1839.

George Spofford's Statement.

To the Committee on Milch Cows:

Gentlemen—My cow calved the 3d day of May last. The calf was kept on the cow six weeks, and at nine weeks of age was sold for twenty dollars.

The greatest quantity of milk given in any day was 19 quarts and 1 1-2 pint; averaging for a month after the calf was taken off 18 quarts per day. She has averaged for the last four weeks, 12 quarts per day. I have sold and used during this time 3 qts. of milk per day, and made 32 lbs. of butter. Her keeping has been common pasture, till the last four weeks, which has been fresh feed, with four quarts of oatmeal per day mixed with a pail of water.

Very respectfully, yours,

GEORGE SPOFFORD.

Georgetown, Sept. 26, 1839.

Joseph Danforth's Statement.

To the Committee on Milch Cows:

Gentlemen—This heifer was raised by Joseph Danforth, in West Newbury. She was two years

old the 17th day of April last. She has given milk from the 8th of May; she has not had any provender since she was turned out to pasture the first season. The average of her milk has been from the 8th of May to this time, 2 gallons per day. She has had no fall feed this season. She has made from 3 to 5 lbs. butter per week, besides what milk there has been used in the family of 4 and sometimes 5 persons.

N. B. This heifer was taken from the cow when three days old, at which time the cow died, and brought up by hand.

JOSEPH DANFORTH.

Sept. 24, 1839.

—

Eben Upton's Statement.

To the Committee on Milch Cows and Heifers:

GENTLEMEN—I exhibit for premium my red cow, nine years old. She came into milk on the 10th of last April: the calf was allowed all the milk she would suck for four weeks, (then taken off to raise,) during which time and up to the 20th of May, I sold 18 gallons of milk, and churned 19 lbs. of butter.—From the 20th of May to the 1st of July, inclusive, (42 days,) she gave 1838 pounds of milk, an average of 43 3-4 pounds per day, from which, after using what was wanted in the family, 66 lbs. of butter were made. From the 1st of July to the 20th of the present month, 90 lbs. of butter were made. Quantity of milk used in the family, one quart daily. Whole quantity of butter made during the season, 175 lbs.; 40 lbs. of which, made in the month of June, are in the hall of the society. The committee will notice that milk is obtained from three teats only, the other she cut with one of her hoofs in 1837, on the day she brought a calf. Unfortunately the gash could not be healed, and the milk runs to waste. Keeping, ordinary grass feed.

I also exhibit for premium and for the notice of your committee, a heifer, 16 months old, from the above described cow. She was taken from her mother when two days old, and turned away to pasture with a cow that gave four quarts of milk daily, and weaned when 3 1-2 months old. Her keeping during the winter was English hay, and occasionally a little meal; the present season, common pasture feed. Respectfully, yours,

EBEN UPTON.

Danvers, Sept. 26, 1839.

[From the same.]

—

ON RECLAIMED MEADOWS.

The committee on reclaimed meadow and swamp land, respectfully report:

That applications for premiums have been made by Daniel Putnam, of Danvers, and William Osborn, of Lynn. The committee have viewed the premises of the claimants and examined the statements which are here annexed, and recommend the Society's first premium of $20, be awarded to Mr Osborn; and the second premium of $10, be awarded to Mr Putnam. Mr Osborn has given a detailed account of all his expense and income. This is as it should be; so that our brother farmers may see how profitable it is, and those who have meadows may go and do likewise. The committee have great pleasure in remarking, that they have reason to believe that there is an increasing attention paid to the cultivation of that part of our land which has remained so long uncultivated, and, comparatively, worthless; but which has proved by experience, to be in point of fertility, surpassed by none, even the fertile prairies of the west. It has been ascertained by experience, that nearly all kinds of grains and vegetables that our climate affords, can be raised on meadow land to good advantage. Four and a half tons of English hay has been cut on an acre in one year. One individual says 400 bushels of potatoes is his usual crop. Rye, oats and corn have also been raised in like proportion. It is an old saying, that it is a good shot to kill two birds with one stone; but in this case more can be done. In removing the stumps and logs with which many meadows are incumbered, the fuel will more than pay the expense; in draining the meadow, the mud will more than pay the expense of ditching, to be carted into the hog-pen, cow-yard or compost heap, then to be applied to upland, as it makes a valuable manure. Two crops will usually more than pay the expense of cultivating them, and then the land instead of being comparatively worthless, in most cases will be worth at least one hundred dollars per acre.

In regard to the best manner of managing meadow land, different persons have different opinions; as it is natural for a person to be partial to his own way if he has tolerable success. Grain or roots may be cultivated profitably on meadows that can be well drained. But there are meadows that cannot be drained so much as would be desirable, or that are occasionally overflowed; such are more suitable for grass. There are meadows within the knowledge of the committee that have produced good crops of English hay without any other dressing than sand; others have used gravel with equal success. Good crops of corn and potatoes have also been raised without manure, sand or gravel being put in the hill. How much better to cultivate land when suitable dressing can be procured from the gravel knoll or sand bank, than to neglect such land and haul manure some miles after paying an extravagant price for it, to be applied to upland, and perhaps not raise an equal crop. Although good crops have been raised without manure as above stated, yet it is thought that a little compost manure may be profitably applied.

Notwithstanding all that has been said, there are those who are so opposed to the new method of farming, as they call it, or so tenacious of the honor of their venerable fathers, that they will not turn to the right hand nor to the left from the path in which they trod. But I would ask whether farmers ought not to keep pace with the improvements of the day, and if they would be as good husbands as those that have passed off the stage before them, whether they ought not to improve just so far as the light of science developes itself?

Again, some say that they cannot afford to make improvements, but it will do for Mr A. or B., who has money. In conversation with an individual who had been improving a part of a small meadow, he said, if I could afford to hire help, I would reclaim the remainder of it. While in conversation, he acknowledged that one crop of hay had actually paid all the expense of cultivation. Now if a man under these circumstances cannot afford to hire help, I know not who can.

It is not the intention to convey the idea that all meadows in all seasons will produce four and a half tons of hay or four hundred bushels of potatoes to the acre, for it cannot be expected. But it is the intention to convey the idea that meadow land will produce more net profit than any other; as it requires less manure and is less liable to be affected with drought or wet, if it is properly drained.

For the Committee,

JOSEPH HOW, *Chairman.*

Dec. 31, 1839.

—

William Osborn's Statement.

To the Committee of the Essex Agricultural Society on Reclaimed Meadows:

GENTLEMEN—Enclosed you will find a copy of my statement of 1838, and I now hand you a statement in addition to that, for 1839, and will only remark in advance, that you may perhaps think the yield of potatoes and the quantity of manure small for the land cultivated; but in addition to the manure, I burnt a considerable quantity of brake and other roots found on the meadow, and used the ashes. The crop of potatoes would have been larger if I had not used lime instead of manure on a large part of the meadow, where in gathering I found a large decrease in the yield. Another cause of decrease was in planting the St. Helena potatoes instead of Chenangoes, which I have reason to think, from a few that were mixed, if I had planted all of that kind, I should have had at least one third more.

Crop for 1838, per account,		$332 57
Income for 1839.		
300 bu. St. Helena potatoes, at 45c.		135 00
57 " Rohans, at $2,		114 00
2 tons hay, $12,		24 00
41 bu. of carrots, 25c.		10 25
74 " of sugar beets, 30c.		24 50
Squashes and pumpkins,		2 00
40 bu, mangel wurtzels,		10 00
10 " ruta baga, at 25c.		2 50
Wood for family one year, and for boiler for hogs,		50 00
		$702 82
Expenses.		
Expenses of 1838, per account,	$246 67	
1839. 74 1-4 days work, farm help,	50 45	
Extra labor hired,	26 45	
4 cords of manure,	16 00	
Seed potatoes,	15 00	
1 bushel Rohan potatoes,	8 00	
1-2 pound sugar beet seed,	50	
" " carrot seed,	37	
1-4 " mangel wurtzel seed,	19	
4 casks of lime, at 40c.	1 60	
35 bushels ashes, at 6 1-2c.	1 95	
Hauling " from Lynn,	50	
Ruta baga and squash seed,	25	
Use of horse and cart,	20 00	—387 93
Balance in favor of meadow,		$314 89

with of course an increased value of the land, which is by good judges considered in its present state, worth one hundred dollars per acre, which in addition to the crops taken off, would give a net profit of seven hundred and fourteen dollars eighty-nine cents.

Respectfully, your ob't serv't,

WILLIAM OSBORN.

Lynn, Dec. 14, 1839.

—

Daniel Putnam's Statement.

To the Committee of the Essex Agricultural Society on Reclaimed Meadow Lands:

GENTLEMEN—The meadow which some of your

number examined last summer, is supposed to measure something more than an acre and a half. In 1835, and in the previous years, it yielded annually about one ton of meadow hay, fit only for litter. In 1835, a small piece was turned over with the hoe and planted with potatoes. Other parts were taken in succeeding years, until the whole has been turned and planted. The potatoes have been manured in the hill, and the yield has been 200 to 250 bushels per acre. Corn, beans, pumpkins, squashes, ruta bagas and carrots, have been tried in small patches, and all have done well.

The past season the crops were as follows:

English hay, (clover and timothy,) on two thirds of an acre, 1 ton,	$15 00
Winter rye, 1-2 an acre, 14 quarts seed—yield 12 1-2 bushels, at $1 25,	15 62
Black Sea wheat, 1-4 acre, 7 quarts seed—yield 4 bushels, at $1 75,	7 00
Chenango potatoes, 30 poles—yield 46 bu., at 40 cents,	18 40
Sugar beets, 20 poles—yield 106 bu., at 20 cents,	21 20
Second crop on rye and wheat stubbles, 25 cwt., at 50 cents,	12 50
	$89 72

The wheat lodged badly and was cut while very green; the yield was less than if it had ripened well. Drills were opened with the hoe for the sugar beets, and a gravelly wash from the roadside, mixed with wood ashes, was put into them. The dressing for 18 poles cost two dollars. On the remaining two poles the wash was mixed with bone; cost, nearly two dollars. The beets on the bone appeared to be a little and only a little larger than the others.

The whole meadow has been thoroughly ditched; the muck obtained paid for the labor. Each crop is believed to have paid for its expense as well as similar crops on the upland. It cost eight or nine dollars per acre to turn the meadow at first, and there was an expense of about five dollars in deepening the outlet of the waters.

DANIEL PUTNAM.

Danvers, Dec. 23, 1839.

NOTE.—Sickness and bereavement in the family prevented measurement both of the whole meadow and the several parts.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

PREMIUMS FOR FRUITS.

At a meeting of the Committee on Fruits, &c. of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, held April 18th, 1840, it was voted to offer the following premiums for the year ensuing:

Apples. For the best summer apples, not less than one dozen, a premium of	$5
For the best autumn apples, not less than one dozen, a premium of	5
For the best winter apples, not less than one dozen, a premium of	5
Pears. For the best summer pears, not less than one dozen, a premium of	5
For the best autumn pears, not less than one dozen, a premium of	5
For the best winter pears, not less than one dozen, a premium of	5
Cherries. For the best cherries, not less than one quart, a premium of	5
For the next best, not less than one quart, a premium of	4
Peaches. For the best peaches, open culture, not less than one dozen, a premium of	5
For the next best, not less than one dozen, a premium of	4
For the best peaches, under glass, not less than one dozen, a premium of	5
Plums. For the best plums, not less than one quart, a premium of	5
For the next best, not less than one quart, a premium of	4
Grapes. For the best foreign grapes, under glass, a premium of	10
For the best foreign grapes, open culture, a premium of	5
For the best native grapes, a premium of	5
Apricots. For the best apricots, not less than one dozen, a premium of	5
Nectarines. For the best nectarines, not less than one dozen, a premium of	5
Quinces. For the best quinces, not less than one dozen, a premium of	5
Gooseberries. For the best desert gooseberries, not less than one quart, a premium of	5
Raspberries. For the best raspberries, not less than one quart, a premium of	5
Strawberries. For the best strawberries, not less than one quart, a premium of	5
For the next best, not less than one quart, a premium of	4
Currants. For the best currants, not less than one quart, a premium of	3
Melons. For the largest and best water melon, a premium of	3
For the best musk melon, a premium of	3

The Committee also offer the Welles' premiums for apples, the produce of seedling trees, which shall have been brought into notice since the year 1829, viz:

For the best summer apples as above, not less than one dozen, a premium of	$25
For the best autumn apples, as above, not less than one dozen, a premium of	25
For the best winter apples, as above, a premium of	25

The Committee will determine the days on which the Welles' premiums shall be awarded, of which due notice will be given.

By a vote of the Society, no premiums shall be awarded to any but members of the Society; but gratuities may be given to others, upon the recommendation of the executive committee.

For the Committee,

E. M. RICHARDS, *Chairman.*

From the Albany Cultivator.

MIXTURE OF FRUITS, &c.

MR EDITOR—One of your correspondents I perceive puts the following query—"Will the trees from the stone of the peach, plum, cherry, apricot, &c., produce fruit the same quality as did the trees on which they grew?"

From my observation, nature is correct and regular, like producing likeness in the vegetable as in the animal kingdom.

The seeds and stones of the fruit of any tree or plant, standing alone and when the blossoms or the generative organs in them are impregnated from its own genitals, will uniformly produce a progeny of trees and plants, which will produce fruit like the parent tree or plant, lusus naturæ excepted.

We set in the same garden, fruit trees of all sorts, and vegetables to produce seeds of all kinds, near to each other. Those which are in blossom, (their bridal habiliments,) at the same time and of the same genus, will cast the pollen from their stamina or male organs on the pistils or female organs of their neighbors, and thereby produce hibrids, mules, mulattoes.

I once planted pits of fine yellow gage plums, from a tree in my garden. Two of the trees produced common blue plums, nearly alike; one a large blue plum, tinged with red, late to ripen, and excellent for sweetmeats; and one produced a yellow gage, about half the size of the parent tree, and of inferior quality. The parent tree stood near to blue plum trees, and the progeny were all hibrids.

I planted the pit of an egg plum from a garden of plum trees of various sorts. The egg plum is nearly the size of the hen's egg, yellow, acid, and ripens in September, and probably the best for sweetmeats. The seedling tree produced plums of similar color and shape, of less than half the size of the egg plum, and ripened the first week in August. The flavor was sweet, except near the stone it was acid, like the egg plum.

I reared a peach tree in the same garden. The first season of bearing, the peaches were large, yellow, and very fine; the next season it bore peaches of red blush. An early red peach tree stood a short distance east of the tree in question, and I presume the east wind prevailed when they were in blossom at one time.

Most persons who have planted the sweet boiling corn near to the hard yellow or white corn, and even fifty rods apart, have noticed single kernels of the hard, on the ears of the sweet corn; these kernels appear to be wholly of the hard corn, studded by the side of the shrivelled sweet corn. So all the other trees and vegetables mix in the blossoms and produce new varieties.

Apples are improved in the same way, or are rendered inferior. The flavor of choice apples grafted on the stocks of sweet apple trees, is more mild than the flavor of those grafted on stocks bearing sour apples.

If you plant potatoes of one color and kind which were produced near to those of another color, you often collect both colors and sorts from the hill planted of the one color only. [Doubted by the conductor.]

I have said enough to those who observe the works of nature, to establish the proof of the cause of hibrids and varieties in fruits.

It is often asked, which is the best method to transplant trees? The most successful mode that I have practised, has been, to open a hole sufficiently wide to permit the roots to extend in their natural position, not to be cramped. Fill the hole full around the tree with dry and loose earth, such as of onion beds in the garden, and of good quality; then dash in a pail of water, and shake the tree gently. The water converts the fine earth to liquid mud in the hole around the tree; the mud will cling to all the roots; the water will soon sink below, leaving the mass of mud compact around the roots, and no cavities of air. Then fill up the hole again with dry earth, and press it gently down.

If the tree is set in dry earth, filled in, it leaves vacancies of air under the roots, and they starve and perish. Many fine trees are lost in transplanting, by saving the handsome top. The roots of the newly set tree cannot receive immediate nourishment from the loose ground sufficient to support a large top; and while the roots are connecting with the ground, the top dies from want of nourishment.

DAVID TOMLINSON.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1840.

STATE OF THE SEASON.

We have been very desirous of obtaining from some one a statement of the season and the progress of vegetation. For years the public depended on the careful reports of the excellent Mr Lowell. We know that there are several farmers who keep such a record; and they would do us a great favor if they would communicate them to us. We have engaged a Salem friend to give us at least once a month his weekly journal. In this case we subjoin his journal of the last year, that every one may compare for himself the present with the past. Our own condition being necessarily unsettled, leaves us no power to do in this matter as we would. We believe the present season is in advance of the past; certainly until the cold weather of the last week. We have had cold easterly winds, a good deal of rain, and scarcely any sunshine for the last eight days. Asparagus, which in the same situation is a tolerably fair test of the season, was this year on the same bed, cut eight days earlier than the last year. H. C.

PROGRESS OF VEGETATION DURING THE MONTH OF MAY, 1839.

(Communicated for the N. E. Farmer.)

MAY 4. It has rained hard nearly every night since Monday, April 29th, completely filling the earth with water, and yesterday and to-day the wind has blown strongly from the north west. Ice made this morning of considerable thickness, and although fruit trees in general are very forward and just ready to blossom, they have not sustained any apparent injury. The Isabellas on the back of the grapery have broken very finely, and several of the shoots are showing minute bunches of fruit. The buds of the Hamburgs and Sweetwaters upon the rafters, are just bursting into leaf formation. Horse chesnuts and mountain ash trees have leafed out most greenishly.

MAY 11. The weather has been cold and easterly during the week with ice and frosts. Some few of my pears and all my peach, plum and cherry trees are in blossoms. The mountain ashes, horse chesnuts, elms, and abeles, have greened out handsomely, and elfinglen is fast assuming a summerish aspect. Strawberry vines have commenced blossoming. The vines in the grapery progress slowly. A writer in the Transcript, 'C. F.,' thus notices the cold of Wednesday: "This morning at sunrise my thermometer stood at 25°, which is one degree lower than I have any record of its having been in the month of May for 32 years past. Ice was formed in vessels of nearly 1-4 inch in thickness, and the ground was as white with snow as at midwinter"

MAY 18. The weather has been very fine, with but one rainy day during the week, and our spring work has progressed very satisfactorily. We have been planting peas, beans, potatoes, (Rohans, Dillinghams and Rionеys,) canteleupes and cucumbers. The grapes have grown finely both in the rafters and back of the house, having generally made shoots 18 and 20 inches in length; all of which are showing two or three bunches of fruit. Horse chestnut trees in blossom and a few apple trees.

MAY 25.—Saturday. Since Saturday last the weather has been dull and cold, with raw, chilling winds from E. S. E. with rain yesterday and on Wednesday. The onions, parsnips, beets and carrots sowed the 7th inst, are just visible upon the rows. The "Tucker" corn planted the 7th inst., is up about two inches. Pease and beans planted the 15th, are just breaking ground. The vines in the grapery have made rapid growth, and I have shortened in some of the fruit bearing canes this evening. Apples have been blossoming finely since Monday last which is at least a week in advance of the last season.

JUNE 1.—Saturday. During the week past, the weather has been cold, dull and rainy, with raw easterly winds. The vines in the grapery have made some three and four feet of wood, very strong. Peas are blossoming full: potatoes just showing themselves upon the rows. Trees are looking finely. Pears, cherries and plums have got remarkably full, and the foliage of both fruit and ornamental trees is as thick as it generally is by the 17th of June.

RECORD OF THE WEATHER FOR APRIL, 1840

(Communicated for the N. E. Farmer.)

Day of month.	Thermometer. Sunrise	2 p. m.	9 p. m.	Face of the sky and course of the wind.
1	26	44	36	Clear: cloudy day: snow storm: S. S.E E.
2	32	40	33	Fair and extremely windy: N. N.W.: 2 inches of snow on the ground.
3	27	56	47	Fair mostly; strong wind S. W.
4	50	61	44	Fair: cloudy mostly and very windy: S., S W, W., N. W.
5	36	50	40	Clear: clouds, and extremely windy: W. N. W.
6	24	48	38	Clear: many clouds and windy. W. N. W.
7	27	41	32	Clear and very windy: N. W. N. N. W.
8	24	44	32	Fair: N. N. W.
9	19	50	37	Perfectly clear all day: N. W. W., S, S. W.
10	37	66	54	Fair: uncommonly windy and dusty. S. S.W.
11	46	68	58	Fair: partly cloudy p. m.: S. S. W.
12	56	62	58	Cloudy, with frequent driving showers: S., S. W., W.
13	42	53	40	Clear nearly, and very windy.
14	27	51	44	Fair: N. W., S. W., E., S.
15	43	63	45	Fair; partly cloudy: S. W., N. W, E., S.
16	35	56	47	Fair: N., E, S.
17	41	66	52	Cloudy and fair: strong wind S.
18	51	74	61	Fair mostly and extremely windy: S., S. S. W
19	50	56	39	Cloudy: fair day: N. N.W., E.
20	29	60	46	Fair: at times cloudy with squalls of rain: S. S. W., N. W.
21	33	50	40	Clear: N., N. E., E.
22	34	60	53	Fair and very windy: S., S. S. W. stormy.
23	55	81	68	Cloudy: the day fair and fine: S. W., W., N. W.
24	57	78	61	Fair and delightful day: N. W. N., N. E.
25	48	74	62	Clear mostly and fine: N. E., E, S.
26	61	82	67	Foggy and cloudy: fair and brilliant day: S. W. thunder shower.
27	57	50	41	Fair and extremly windy: perfectly clear p. m.: N. W.
28	25	60	43	Clear and frosty: great change: S. E., E., S.: cloudy, and in the night a storm.
29	45	53	48	Stormy most of the day: E., NE.
30	46	68	56	Cloudy: fair day and very windy: N. W.

Mean heat of the month, 48.57; do. of the month last year, 46.60. Range of thermometer from 19 to 82—63 degrees.

Average temperature of the month for 24 years, 44° 14.
Warmest April in that period, in 1827, 49° 21.
Coolest do " " in 1818, 39° 10.

With the single exception of 1827, the month past has been the mildest April for more than 30 years; and the season, as indicated by the trees and grass, is one of the most forward that has ever occurred. But few days, however, have been agreeably pleasant, in consequence of the boisterous winds which have prevailed during the greater part of the month. At present there is a flattering prospect of a fruitful season. Grass and grain look remarkably well, and fruit trees of every kind are exhibiting their buds and blossoms in most exuberant profusion. C. F.

Waltham, May 8, 1840.

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

PREMIUMS FOR FLOWERS.

A meeting of the Committee on Flowers of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, was held May 9th, 1840. C. M. Hovey was appointed secretary.

It was voted that the following premiums be awarded for the ensuing year, viz:

Hyacinths:	For the best display,	$5
Tulips:	First premium for the best twelve, dissimilar bloom,	10
	Second do for the next best twelve do	5
Pansies:	First premium for the best twelve different blooms,	5
	Second do for the best six blooms,	3
	For the best seedling,	2
Pæonies (herbaceous):	For the best display,	5
	Second do do	3
	Best seedling,	2
Geraniums:	Best six plants in pots,	5
	Second best do	3
	Best seedling,	3
Pinks:	Best display,	5
	Best six flowers,	3
	Best seedling,	2
Roses:	Best fifty blooms,	8
	Second best do	5
	Best display of China and other tender kinds,	5
Carnations:	Best display,	5
	Second do do	3
German Asters:	Best display,	5
	Second best do	3
Perennial plants:	Best display,	3
	Second do do	2
Annuals:	Best display,	3
	Second do do	2

The committee proceeded thus far in making out their list of prizes: the rules and regulations for the government of the exhibition, will be passed at an adjourned meeting next week, when all the members are requested to be present.

The first show of the season will take place on Saturday, May 23d, (unless notice be given to the contrary,) and for the following articles, viz: Tulips, Pansies, Pæonies and Geraniums.

The flowers and plants must all be in the room by 9 o'clock, A. M for the inspection of the judges.

Per order, C. M. HOVEY, *Sec'ry.*

PREMIUMS FOR VEGETABLES.

The Committee on Vegetables of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, to whom was commitied the subject of premiums for 1840, ask leave to report:

For Asparagus, earliest and best four bunches,		$3
Beans:	Large Lima, best two quarts, shelled,	3
Beans:	Early Dwarf, " " "	2
Broccoli:	Best four heads,	3
Beets:	" twelve roots,	2
Cabbages:	" six heads,	2
Carrots:	" twelve roots,	2
Cauliflowers:	" four heads,	3
Celery:	" six roots in the season,	2
Corn, for boiling:	earliest and best,	2
Cucumbers:	best three pair before 1st Sat'day in June,	4
Lettuce:	finest six heads in season,	2
Peas:	best specimen of half bushel, before 2d Saturday in July,	4
Potatoes:	earliest and best peck,	2
Rhubarb:	best dozen spears,	3
Squashes:	summer, earliest and best dozen,	2
Squashes:	winter, best for season,	3
Tomatoes:	best and earliest dozen,	2
Egg plants:	best specimen,	2
Brussels sprouts:	best specimen,	2
		$50

The Committee will also award premiums and gratuities for specimens of new or valuable varieties, or for any extraordinary specimens of those above named; and they would respectfully but earnestly request all who feel any interest in the Society or in the vegetable kingdom, to

bear in mind and contribute what they can to make this season's exhibitions more interesting and valuable than any that have past.

Respectfully submitted for the Committee,
J. L. L. F. WARREN, *Chairman.*

Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

Saturday, May 9th, 1840.

We commence our report of the exhibition of flowers for the present season, by a passing notice (which is all we can do at the present moment,) of the specimens of Hyacinths presented by Messrs Breck & Co. Many of the clusters were large, well shaped, and the colors various and very brilliant. We saw his bed, in all its glory, at Brighton, and noticed some extra fine sorts, worthy the cultivation of every lover of fine flowers.

For the Committee.
S. WALKER, *Chairman.*

☞The premium list of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society for 1840, will appear in our next number.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, May 11, 1840.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 160 Beef Cattle, 16 pairs Working Oxen, 60 Cows and Calves, 450 Sheep and 740 Swine.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle.*—A short supply at market, consequently quick sales and high prices. First quality, $7 50. Second quality, $6 75 a $7 25. Third quality, $6 00 a $6 50.

Working Oxen.—A few sales noticed. $75, $85, $90, and $110.

Cows and Calves.—Dull. Sales, $20, $22, $26, $30, $32, $37 and $45.

Sheep.—Sheared. Lots were sold at $1 84, $2 00, $2 50, $2 75, and $3 25.

Swine.—One entire lot to peddle 4 3-4 for sows, and 5 3-4 for barrows, and two lots at 5 and 6. At retail from 5 1 2 to 7.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, week ending May 10.

May, 1840.	7 A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday, 4	50	50	42	N. E.
Tuesday, 5	40	44	35	N.
Wednesday, 6	42	50	47	N. E.
Thursday, 7	44	50	48	N
Friday, 8	46	58	45	E.
Saturday, 9	40	43	48	N. E.
Sunday, 10	45	39	49	N. E.

NEW AMERICAN GARDENER.

FOURTEENTH EDITION.

The New American Gardener, containing practical directions on the culture of Fruits and vegetables, including Landscape and Ornamental Gardening, Grape Vines, Silk Strawberries, &c., by Thomas G. Fessenden, late editor of the New England Farmer. For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO, 51 and 52 North Market Street.
May 13.

MULBERRY TREES, SEEDS AND EGGS.

WILLIAM PRINCE & SON, Flushing, offer for sale very fine large trees of Multicaulis, Expansa, Elata, Alpine and Broussa Mulberries, at low prices and long credits. Also, Alpine, Elata, and Broussa Seeds at $3 per ounce. Peanut and all other valuable varieties of Eggs at $3 to $5 per ounce. The seeds and eggs can be sent by mail. 500 pounds Mangel Wurtzel, and 700 pounds Sugar Beet, at reduced prices. 100 bushels genuine Rohan potatoes. 1000 pounds Lucerne Seed. Orders per mail will meet with prompt attention.
May 13.

THE BOY'S COUNTRY BOOK

Of amusements, pleasures and pursuits, illustrated with 22 original designs. By William Howitt. One of the best books for lads ever published. For sale by
April 29. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

BONE MANURE.

A good supply of ground bones constantly on hand, and for sale at William Chace's mill, one and a half miles northwest of Providence bridge.

A sample may be seen at Remington and Whitman's store, No. 32 Market St. Providence, R. I.

Also, Bone Mills on a new and improved construction, for sale at the above place.
April 8. 8t

FARMING AND GARDEN TOOLS.

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No 51 & 52 North Market Street.

500 dozen Cast Steel and other Scythes.
300 " Patent Scythe Snathes.
200 " Common do. do.
100 " Cast Steel Hoes.
200 " Crooked Neck Hoes.
200 " Common do.
100 " Prong do.
100 " Garden do. superior.
500 " Hay Rakes.
1500 " Scythe Rifles.
500 " do. Stones.
100 " Ames' and other Shovels.
50 " Spades.
100 " Manure Forks.
200 " Hay do.
300 pair Trace Chains.
100 " Ox do.
200 Halter do.
300 Chains for tying up Cattle.

Together with a most complete assortment of Farming and Garden Tools of every description.
March 11. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FARM FOR SALE.

The highly cultivated Farm of the late Captain A. Delano, situated in North Charlestown, N. H. four miles from the flourishing village of Clarmont, containing 160 acres of first rate arable and wood land, with a well finished two story dwelling house with all necessary out buildings, unfailing water at house and barns, two good barns, with shed 80 by 20 feet, and all necessary buildings for a well stocked farm; together with a good assortment of young fruit trees, among which is a fine variety of pear and apple in a flourishing condition, with two good gardens. Terms liberal. Apply to H. F. DELANO, on the premises, or ISAAC HUBBARD, Esq. Claremont.
North Charlestown, April 8, 1840. tf*

BONE MANURE.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that after ten years experience, he is fully convinced that ground bones form the most powerful stimulant that can be applied to the earth as a manure.

Orders for Bone Manure or Oyster Shell Lime, left at the Bone Mill, near Tremont road, in Roxbury, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 52 North Market Street, or through the Post Office will meet with prompt attention.
March 4, 1840. NAHUM WARD.

GARDENERS KNIVES.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. have this season imported and now offer for sale a few very superior Garden Knives, for pruning, &c. manufactured expressly for Gardeners, and warranted superior to any article of the kind before imported.

Also—a large assortment of Budding Knives, Grape Scissors, &c. &c.
April 22.

PURE BLOODED STOCK.

For sale, three young Bulls, 7 to 9 months old, from improved shorn horn Durham, Alderney, and North Devon Stock. Inquire at this office.
April 29. 6t

Week's Treatise on Bees

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
April 15.

FIR TREES.

Now is the best time for transplanting Fir Trees. Orders for any variety or size will be promptly attended to.
May 6. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

HORTICULTURAL TOOL CHESTS.

Containing a complete set of Garden tools of superior finish and style, recently received from Liverpool and for sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.
May 6. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

GOLD FISHES AND CANARY BIRDS.

For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO. 52 North Market Street.
April 29.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

		From	To
Alum, American,	pound	5	5½
Ashes, Pearl, per 100 lbs.		5 00	5 12
Pot, " " "		4 62	4 75
Beans, white, Foreign,	bushel	1 75	2 25
" " Domestic,	"	2 00	2 00
Beef, mess,	barrel		15 50
No. 1.	"	13 00	14 00
prime,	"	11 00	11 50
Beeswax, white,	pound		
yellow,	"	28	30
Bristles, American,	"	35	70
Butter, shipping,	"	10	11
dairy,	"	15	18
Candles, mould,	"	13	14
dipped,	"		
sperm,	"		38
Cheese, new milk,	pound	10	
Cider,	dozen	1 25	1 50
refined.	barrel	2 00	4 00
Bone Manure,	bushel		32
in casks,	"		37
Feathers, northern, geese,	pound		
southern, geese,	"	37	45
Flax. (American)	"	9	12
Fish, Cod, Grand Bank,	quintal	2 18	2 27
Bay, Chaleur,	"	1 75	2 00
Haddock,	"	1 06	1 10
Mackerel, No. 1	barrel	11 50	
No. 2,	"	9 50	
No 3,	"	5 00	5 50
Alewives, dry salted, No. 1.	"	5 00	5 25
Salmon, No. 1,	"	17 00	18 00
Flour, Genesee, cash,	"		
Baltimore, Howard street,	"	5 37	5 50
Richmond canal,	"		5 37
Alexandria wharf,	"		
Rye,	"	3 50	3 75
Meal, Indian, in bbls.	"	3 62	
Grain: Corn, northern yellow,	bushel		
southern flat, yellow,	"	54	55
white,	"	52	53
Rye, northern,	"		65
Barley,	"	65	75
Oats, northern, (prime)	"	43	
southern,	"	35	37
Grindstones, pr ton of 2000 lbs. rough		18 00	19 00
do. do. do. finished		28 00	30 00
Hams, northern,	pound	10	11
southern and western,	"	7	8
Hay, best English, per ton,		16 00	18 00
Eastern screwed,		11 00	11 50
Hops, 1st quality,	pound		40
2d quality,	"		38
Lard, Boston,	"	10	11
southern,	"	10	11
Leather, Philadelphia city tannage,	"	29	30
do. country do.	"	25	27
Baltimore city tannage,	"	26	28
do. dry hides,	"	22	24
New York red, light,	"	21	23
Boston, do. slaughter,	"	21	22
Boston dry hides,	"	20	22
Lime, best sort,	cask	80	85
Molasses, New Orleans,	gallon	23	26
Sugar House,	"	50	55
Oil, Sperm, Spring,	"		1 05
Winter,	"	1 12	1 15
Whale, refined,	"	50	55
Linseed, American,	"	68	70
Neat's Foot,	"	95	
Plaster Paris, per ton of 2200 lbs.			3 50
Pork, extra clear,	barrel	18 00	19 00
clear,	"		17 00
Mess,	"	14 00	15 00
Prime,	"	13 00	14 00
Whole Hogs,	pound	4½	5
Seeds: Herd's Grass,	bushel		3 00
Red Top, southern,	"	70	80
northern,	"		1 50
Canary,	"	2 00	2 25
Hemp,	"	2 25	2 50
Flax,	"	1 37	1 62
Red Clover, northern,	pound	12	13
Southern Clover,	"		15
Soap, American, Brown,	"	5	7
Castile,	"	12	13
Tallow, tried,	"	10	11
Teazles, 1st sort,	pr M.	2 50	3 00
Wool, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,	pound	48	50
American, full blood, washed,	"	45	47
do. 3-4ths do.	"	40	42
do. 1-2 do.	"	37	38
do. 1-4 and common,	"	35	37
Northern pulled. Pulled superfine,	"	42	45
No. 1,	"	35	40
No. 2,	"	23	25
No. 3,	"	18	20

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE FARMER.

A farmer's life is the life for me,
I own I love it dearly;
And every season full of glee,
I take its labors cheerly—
To plough or sow,
To reap or mow,
Or in the barn to thresh, sir,
All 's one to me,
I plainly see
'T will bring me health and cash, sir.

The lawyer leads a harrass'd life,
Much like the hunted otter;
And 'tween his own and others' strife,
He 's always in hot water—
For foe or friend,
A cause defend,
However wrong it be, sir,
In reason's spite,
Maintain 't is right—
And dearly earn his fee, sir.

The doctor 's styled a gentleman,
But this I hold but humming;
For, like a tavern-waiting man,
To every call "he 's coming"—
Now here, now there,
Must he repair,
Or starve, sir, by denying—
Like death himself,
Unhappy elf,
He lives by others' dying

A farmer's life, then, let me live,
Obtaining, while I lead it,
Enough for self, and some to give,
To such poor souls as need it.
I 'll drain and fence,
Nor grudge expense,
To give my land good dressing—
I 'll plough and sow,
Or drill in row,
And hope from heaven a blessing.

ENCOUNTER WITH A BLIND BUFFALO.

A writer of some very interesting papers in the New Orleans Picayune, entitled 'Prairie Sketches,' gives the following account of killing a blind Buffalo: —

"These animals, although numerous, are seldom seen by the travellers, and their strange peculiarity of running in a circle is but little known. Old hunters, who were with us when we happened to cross one, declared that it was the first they had ever seen, and their fright was as great as the most inexperienced among us, when the huge beast suddenly left its circle and dashed headlong towards us.

It was soon after commencing our afternoon travel, one warm day in August, that we discovered one of these singular creatures, directly in our path. When it first appeared we were much perplexed to determine what it could be, seeming in the distance no larger than a wolf or an antelope, yet being so deeply black we concluded it must be some other animal. As we approached, however, we soon distinguished the enormous hump and peculiar motion of the buffalo. Still we knew not how to account for the creature's running so continually in a circle, and we supposed it must be battling with wolves that were seeking to slay and devour it. Six of us rode forward, and when about two miles in advance of the caravan we were sufficiently near the buffalo to perceive that there was no other animal, small or large, in sight. We now slackened our pace and advanced slowly, wondering at the extraordinary fancy which seemed to have entered the huge noddle of this wild monarch of the wilderness.

We approached to within three or four hundred yards of the brute, and our surprise still increased at finding that it did not run from us, but all heedless of our presence, kept on coursing and widening its circle. The curious sight caused much merriment among us, and, cracking jokes upon the poor beast, we continued to advance, wondering how near his eminence would suffer us to approach before he would take to his heels.

Our jests continued until within less than a hundred yards of the solitary old bull, and then our merriment was suddenly changed to utter consternation, for the beast made a quick pause in its circular race, gave the peculiar blow with its nostrils, and then, instead of taking to flight as we anticipated, it broke from the circle and came running towards us, with its wild, fiendish looking head bent downwards, ready to gore with its short thick horn, any object in its path. Our little party, riding so compactly together, was instantly scattered far and wide, and the enraged beast, when it could no longer snuff our presence, resumed its circle as before.

The old travellers who were with us, now remembered the stories they had heard of the blind buffalo, and it was very evident that the creature before us was in this condition, by which its singular conduct was accounted for. The animal was old, its meat was not good, we did not want its skin, and were tired of the game of killing the poor beasts for mere sport; yet the wagons were advancing, and should the furious beast rush among the mules, great mischief might ensue, so that it became imperative upon us to kill the old blind bull in self-defence. This, however, we found to be a more difficult task than any we had yet undertaken in the way of hunting, for though we could without danger, get sufficiently near the animal to strike it with our balls, yet its movements were so uncertain that a dozen shots were lodged in other parts of its body before we planted one in its liver, the most vulnerable spot about the buffalo, and that at which the arrow of the Indian and the rifle of the American is always aimed.

The thick blood gushed from the bull's mouth, and we gathered near to see the poor brute die.

Weak and choked with blood, it would pause an instant, start again and run a few steps, stagger, strike at the air with its horns, drop upon its fore knees, and then again rise and dash furiously at the hunter who had ventured nearest. This beast died harder than any that we had killed during the whole journey. It lived full half an hour after the blood spouted from its mouth, and would have lived longer but that we determined to end its sufferings with another shot. A rifle was levelled at the spot directly beneath the shoulder blade, another about four inches from the bone, and almost instantaneously with the report, the poor bull gave a short blow from his nostrils and fell, boring its horns into the ground and tearing up the earth in great fury. We dismounted to examine more nearly the sightless orbs of the beast. The head of no other creature that the writer ever saw, resembled so nearly the idea that we are apt to conceive of his Satanic majesty. Short, thick, curling horns, almost hidden in masses of black wool, eyes that glare like balls of polished ebony, whose very want of expression excites fearful imaginings: and added to this the desolate region which is its habitation, where it seems neither to herd or have sympathy with any other creature of God's creation. The eyes of this old bull were not black, but white and sightless, and issuing humors which seemed to us like tears, as the poor beast lay upon its side, stretching out its limbs in death, and yielding its last sigh to the green prairie that it was leaving forever.

But.—Some people always have a *but* which they put in the way of every thing. Inquiring of such a one the character of his neighbor, he replied—"Why, he is a *pooty* fair, clever sort of a man—*but*—hem!" But what? "Why—a—hem—why he feeds his darn'd old horse on *punkins!*

SINA SILK WORMS EGGS.

The Eggs of the celebrated Sina Silk Worm, now offered for sale, were raised in 1839 by M. Camille Beauvais, superintendent of the experimental silk farm, established near Paris, by the government of France. The Sina Silk Worm was introduced to France from China by Louis XVI. in 1784, and has been proved by M. Beauvais to be superior to all other silk worms. They are also stated to possess the precious property of hatching simultaneously. Just received, by the subscriber, from the Chevalier Bodin, who is the only agent for their sale in France.

Each sheet contains an ounce and is signed "Camille Beauvais." Price $8.

WILLIAM KENRICK, Newton.
Or apply to JOSEPH BRECK & CO.
March 25. eptf

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL TOOLS.

Just received, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, per Ship Chatam, from England, a splendid assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, viz.

100	dozen	best Cast Steel Sickles.
50	"	stout Cast Steel Briar Hooks.
25	"	Breaking up Hoes.
5	"	Pruning Chisels with Saws.
20	"	pair Grass Shears.
25	"	pair Pruning Shears, with slides.
25	"	pair Ladies Ivory handle do. do.
25	"	pair Ladies Coco do. do.
5	"	Large Hedge Shears.
25	"	Wakefield's Pruning Shears, with slides.
10	"	Vine Shears.
50	"	Large Pruning Knives.
25	"	Budding do. do
15	"	Cast Steel Edging do.
5	"	" " Hay do.
40	"	" " Garden Trowels.
20	"	Bill Hooks.
10	"	Furze Bills.
10	"	Gentlemens Bright Bills.
5	"	" Horticultural Hatchets.
50	"	Dutch Hoes.

April 1. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

BROUSSA MULBERRY SEED.

We have recently received 50 lbs. fresh Broussa Mulberry Seed, which we offer by the ounce or pound.
March 11 JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

A valuable farm in Harvard, County of Worcester, the well known Bromfield Place; an excellant dairy farm, well wooded, the house spacious, fitted for two distinct families. The situation among the most pleasant to be found, especially for aprivate or High School. Bordering a part of the farm is a beautiful sheet of water, containing two islands belonging to the estate. Inquire of the Subscriber at South Natick.
March 4, 1840. I. H. T. BLANCHARD.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

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